

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,277 號柒十柒百貳千壹萬壹第 日叁 月捌年六十二緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1900. 肆拜禮 號柒十貳月玖年百九千壹英港香 PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

WATSON'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

Invaluable. TONIC and RESTORATIVE
especially adapted for convalescents
from MALARIAL FEVERS and other
CLIMATIC DISEASES.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815,
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

The sale of this good Scotch increases month
by month. It is of Superior Quality and of
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SELECTION.
Sole Agents for—
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' FAMOUS KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
Fine Old HIGHLAND WHISKY is shipped
by CUTLER, PALMER & CO., and
are obtainable in Hongkong of
G. C. ANDERSON,
No. 13, Praya Central
Hongkong, 26th July, 1897.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN

Net

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Bleed
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM- WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every ten minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every ten minutes
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every half hour
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every ten minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
5.30 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOCOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply fitting of every description.
Bargains can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Specializing a specialty.

McKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1899.

RUNART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAURE, WEGENER & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$5.00 per Cask of 57½ lbs. net or Factory.
\$4.00 per Bag of 25½ lbs.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are universally known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—
SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT,

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—

THE "PALL MALL,

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C.P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS; THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE
AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

MANILA CIGARS.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS

"LA INSULAR" AND "LA PERLA DE ORIENTE" FACTORIES

J. M. DE ZUNIGA,

No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Entrance: ICE HOUSE STREET (New Victoria Hotel)

THE NEW SUMMER DRINK.

COLD BOVRIL AND SODA WATER.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, in the "Daily Express" of July 24th, has an interesting
article on

"WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?"

in which he says—
"The great question of these tropical days is 'What Shall We Drink?' I think all medical
men are agreed that the less alcohol we consume in hot weather the better for us. Even light
beer will be preferable in this sense to ordinary ales, and stout is not to be thought of if we wish
to keep moderately cool."

"For those who are engaged all day let me recommend a novel combination—I mean a little
Bovril (cold of course), made in the ordinary way, and added soda water. I have found this
drink sustaining and pleasant."

WATKINS, LIMITED,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

BISMARCK & CO.,

27 & 28A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIP CHANDLERS, PROVISION and COAL
MERCHANTS, Hongkong and Port Arthur. CONTRACTORS for the GERMAN
and FRENCH NAVY in Hongkong, RUSSIAN NAVY, CHINESE EASTERN RAIL-
WAY CO., RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS at Port Arthur.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALE AND STOUT IMPORTERS.



LONDON ... RANGOON STREET, E.C.
GLASGOW ... ST. ENOCH'S SQUARE.
SHANGHAI ... FOOCHEW ROAD.
SINGAPORE ... RAFFLES QUAY.
HONGKONG ... 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

COTTAM & CO.,

HONGKONG HOTEL.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, LEATHER KIT BAGS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR (in
SILK or INDIA GAUZE).

WHITE CANVAS BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOLDING CANVAS CAMP BEDSTEADS.

OPEN MEASURES 6 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

CLOSED 3 feet 1 inch by 6 inches by 5 inches.

THE MOST PORTABLE CAMP BEDSTEAD EVER MADE.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMAN'S KODAK'S, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

LEMONADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

TONIC WATER.

SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers.

SODA WATER.

GINGER ALE.

RASPBERRYADE.

LEMON SQUASH.

LIGHT TABLE WINES.

	1 Doz.	2 Doz.
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
MEDOC	\$4.50	\$5.00
CALIFORNIA CLARET	4.50	5.00
CALIFORNIA ZINFARDEL	5.00	5.50
ST. JULIEN	6.50	7.50
CALIFORNIA HOCK	6.00	7.00
CALIFORNIA RIESLING	6.00	7.00

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

RECENT BOOKS ON CHINA QUESTION.

Personal Narrative of Occurrences Dur-
ing Lord Elgin's Second Embassy to
China in 1860, by the late Lord Loch,
3rd Edition ... \$2.00
The "Overland" to China, by A. E.
Cokhoun ... 9.50
China in Transformation, by A. R. Col-
quhoun ... 9.50
India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and
Hongkong "British Empire Series"
Two Maps ... 3.50
European Settlements in Far East ... 3.50
World Politics at the End of 19th Cen-
tury as Influenced by the Oriental
Situation, by P. S. Reisch ... 3.00
Russia on the Pacific and the Siberian
Railway, by Vladimir ... 9.00
Village Life in China, by Rev. A. H.
Smith ... 4.00
China the Long-Lived Empire, by Mrs.
E. R. Scidmore ... 5.00
The Break-up of China, with an Account
of its Commerce, Currency, Water-
ways, Armies, Railways, Politics and
Future Prospects, by Lord Chas.
Beresford, with Maps ... 7.00

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Man and the Spiritual World as Dis-
closed by the Bible, by Rev. A. Cham-
bers ... \$2.50
Racing and Chasing, a Collection of
Sporting Stories, by A. E. T. Watson ... 3.50
Sir Stamford Raffles, by H. E. Egerton,
M.A., *Builders of Greater Britain*
Series ... 3.00
Pall Mall Magazine, vol. 21 ... 4.50
Verbal Notes and Sketches for Marine
Engineers, by J. W. Sothorn ... 1.75
Physical Education in Elementary
Schools, by T. Chesterton, Illustrated ... 2.00
Running Recollections and how to Train
Modern Business Methods, by Hooper
and Graham ... 2.25
All the World's Fighting Ships, 1900, by
F. T. Jane ... 7.50
As Talked in the Sanctum, by Rouse-
ville Williams ... 2.25
Shadow's Strength and How to Obtain
It, with Anatomical Chart ... 1.75
Bithell's Merchant's Dictionary ... 1.75
Distance Tables—Showing at a Glance
the Distances between principal Ports
on China Coast, &c. ... 1.00

SANDOW'S OWN COMBINED
DEVELOPERS.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SPECIALLY PREPARED MODELS
OF ALL THE FAMOUS MAKERS.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US IS FULLY GUARANTEED BOTH
BY THE MAKERS AND OURSELVES.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
will be held (by permission) in the
CRICKET CLUB PAVILION TO-MORROW
(FRIDAY), the 28th September, at 5.30 p.m.
F. B. DEACON,
Hon. Secretary,
H.K.H.C.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1900.

HIRANO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

HIRANO MURA, HYOGO-KEN,
JAPAN.

BOTTLED in its Natural Carbonic Acid Gas.
Bright, Sparkling and Effervescent.
An excellent drink with Wines or Spirits.
Price \$5.50 per Case of 48 Pints.
As seen from the Imperial Japanese Govern-
ment's Analysis the above belongs to a class of
saline mineral waters having alkaline reaction,
and taken internally its medical uses are for
chronic catarrh of the stomach, intestines,
diseases of glands, and chronic endometritis.

TAI WO & CO.,
22, Bank Buildings,
Agents for Hongkong.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1900.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the IMPERIAL BANK
OF CHINA'S Premises in Peking
have been destroyed by the Rebels and the
following UNISSUED NOTES expressed on
the face thereof to be payable at its Office in
Peking in CHING-PING TSU-YIN cur-
rency, have been STOLEN therefrom—
100,000 Notes of 5 Mace each—
Nos. 0001 to 100,000.
100,000 Notes of 1 Tael each—
Nos. 0001 to 100,000.
20,000 Notes of 5 Taels each—
Nos. 0001 to 20,000.
10,000 Notes of 10 Taels each—
Nos. 0001 to 10,000.
The Public are hereby cautioned against
purchasing or dealing in any way with such
Notes, as the Bank accepts no liability for the
same.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.
(Sgd.) A. W. MATTIAND,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900.

WANTED at Once, YOUNG MAN for
CYCLE STORE. Must have practical
knowledge of the business; guarantee required.
RAMSEY & CO.,
D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1900.

WO FAT & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
No. 11, LEE YUEN STREET, EAST.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1900.

HOTELS

NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS are invited to visit the
TAINSOOR GARDEN AND RES-
TAURANT just established next to Happy
Retreat, near the Race Course. It can be over-
looked from the Bowen Road Bridge.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1900.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in a quiet
locality, away from the din and distur-
bance of the City, and surrounded by a deli-
cious Garden, it is an ideal place of Residence.
The building stands on an eminence, giving a
magnificent view of the Harbour and the
City of Victoria. It is within easy access of
the Kowloon Wharves, where the principal
Mail Steamers disembark Passengers, and from
which there is a regular ferry service to Hong-
kong.
Bowling Alleys and Billiards.
The Cuisine is Excellent.
J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.
J. H. DOWNS, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1900.

RAFFLES HOTEL,

SINGAPORE.

SITUATION UNSURPASSED.
The Finest Hotel in the East. Rooms en
suite. Every Room with Private Bathroom
attached. Cuisine under two French Chefs.
COURTESY A SPECIALITY.
Every Home Comfort.
Electric Bells throughout the Hotel.
Electric Lights.
Electric Fans.
Terms Moderate.

SARKIES BROTHERS,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1900.

Arrivals, Departures and other Shipping
Intelligence will be found on pages 5, 6 and 7

INSURANCE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

POLICIES UNCHALLENGEABLE.
Policies are unchallengeable after two years
duration, on any ground connected with the
original documents, if age has been proved.
Forms of Proposal and all particulars may be
obtained from
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1899. [2-1873]

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and
Smoking Rooms.
Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Cuisine of the best.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries imported specially from
Europe and America.
Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.
Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.
All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
Machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.
CHARGES MODERATE.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

City Office: 7, Duddell Street.

HOTEL CRAIGEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Handsomely Furnished and Exceedingly
Spacious Rooms.
Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMIL-
IES, by the DAY, WEEK, or MONTH.
SINGLE ROOMS from \$4 a day, inclusive
of BOARD and ATTENDANCE.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-
rooms, elegantly furnished.
The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and
Principal Offices in the Colony.
Special Attention paid to the Comfort of
Guests.
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Ma-
nagement.
Terms Moderate.
A. FONSECA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899.

HING KEE HOTEL.

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

MACAO.

THIS First class and well-famed establish-
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre of
PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-
fortable and well furnished Bed rooms.
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.
Terms very Moderate.
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "Hingkee"

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMEN—CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL having
been thoroughly renovated, and a new
splendid 3 Storey wing added to it, now
affords splendid Accommodation for 40 to 50
Visitors.
The Bed Rooms are airy and comfortably
furnished and the Dining and Sitting Rooms
are spacious and replete with every convenience
for Tourists.
Excellent Cuisine and best Wines.
The Hotel's Boat boards all Steamers on
their arrival and departure.
Telegraph address "VICTORIA, Canton."
A. B. C. and A. Code used.
MADAR & FARMER, T. F. DA CRUZ,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1899.

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.AMERICAN MARBLE.
ITALIAN MARBLE.
HONGKONG GRANITE.
Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 17A QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS
BRANDIES.

A.—Hennessy's Old Pale, Red

Capsule 815.00

B.—Superior Very Old Cognac,

Red Capsule 21.00

C.—Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 24.00

V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest Very

Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872

Vintage, Red Capsule 36.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be Pure

Cognac, the difference in price being merely

a question of age and vintage.

Smaller quantities and sample bottles will

be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be

genuine only when bought direct from us in

the Colony or from our authorised Agents at

the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 9, PRATA CENTRAL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, September 27th, 1900

THE most discouraging feature about the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in China is the persistency with which the Dowager Empress's name is introduced into Imperial Edicts and official despatches of every description. Neither we nor the Chinese people want or desire to be informed of the many qualities of this woman, odious alike to the Emperor's subjects and the world at large, and its constant occurrence is a sign well to be noted that the old lady is still at work amongst the ignoble crowd who have possessed themselves of the Emperor. It is not to be believed that the young monarch, who showed his grasp of the needs of his country so well in 1899, should have descended into the feeble idiot who pens the continually recurring eulogies which appear from time to time, in professedly Imperial Edicts, on the virtues of this woman, who, with the assistance of a band of men as unscrupulous as herself, has assumed to represent the Throne; and it is certainly indicative of the small progress that has been made, and the ill-effect already of the internal intrigues of the Powers acting in a presumed "concert," that in the face of the clearest demonstration of the inability of Peking to resist any one of the Powers singly, it should, taking advantage of this discreditable separation of interests, be able with perfect impunity to snap its fingers at the whole of them: The very individual who has just proceeded to the North under the assumed title of Imperial Commissioner, bears no higher commission than the appointment of this intruding woman, and it seems strange that, in the absence of any credentials which could be accepted in the intercourse of nations, any Power could so far compromise its dignity as to condescend to accept in formal negotiations so irregular a proceeding. It is by no means the first time that Peking has attempted by a trick to foist on foreign powers an unauthorized individual; an attempt at a similar insult was made in the beginning of the negotiations which subsequently resulted in the Treaty of Tientsin, and it is a curious coincidence

that two of the Powers, Russia and the United States, on that occasion, as in the present, were found backing up Peking in the insult. No nation in the world is more exacting in its intercourse with its neighbours in requiring the utmost punctiliousness in its diplomatic representatives than Russia, and it stands self-condemned by its own regulations in thus seeking to induce the other states to adopt an entirely irregular and unprecedented course. The quarrel in the North has, in fact, it is well to remember, not been one with China herself, nor even with the Empire or its nominal ruler. With the solitary exception of the Futai of Shanxi, the creature Yu Hsien, we have nowhere been brought into hostile contact with any of the administrators of actual government. The Viceroy on the Yangtze have done yeoman's service in preserving the Empire from dropping to pieces, and have acted cordially with us. The Viceroy of the Shen-Kan has dared to obey his legitimate master rather than the intrusive clique who hold him in personal restraint. The Viceroy of the Min-Che has been almost equally independent, and yet it is calmly and insouciantly proposed that we should accept as the representative of China in the most momentous crisis of her national existence, a pair of envoys whose only credentials are the sign manual of an Emperor given under actual and forcible compulsion. The moment is one when we must needs deal with an Empire, not with a faction which for all purposes of government is actually without power, and which is openly ignored by sixteen out of the eighteen Provinces. With a strange sort of personal loyalty, not easy to reconcile with European ideas, the governors of the provinces in their allegiance to the Throne look to the mere individual. The Emperor, it seems, whether free and administering government with his own ministers about him, or a mere automaton held in duress by his captors, is an Emperor still, and his manual, though in the hands of another, and impressed without even the formality of consultation, is deemed from the fact that it was once held by Imperial and responsible hands, to have acquired a full charge of that divinity "which doth hedge a king." This, and not any lingering respect for the woman whose every action is *de facto* one of High Treason, is the mainspring of the request of the Viceroy that the person of the Dowager in the adjustment of punishments should be held inapplicable. To accomplish a possible and binding pact under present conditions, we need, not the promises of the Dowager's nominees, who have no power nor authority and no responsibility, but the consent of the Emperor, given of his own freewill and without restraint, and in the presence of and with the assistance of his great Viceroys—a Durbur of the Empire, in fact. The emissaries of the Empress Dowager at the best are but the representatives of a faction, momentarily in possession of the person of the Emperor, but holding that person against his own wish, and in contempt of the public opinion of the Empire.

The argument, of course, implies in the first instance the complete restoration of the Emperor; and that, indeed, we take to be the first and most important condition before any negotiations can be entered on.

No fresh plague cases or deaths were reported during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

We learn that the first meeting of the new Committee of the Hongkong branch of the China Association, held on the 25th inst., Sir Thomas Jackson was unanimously elected President, and Mr. E. W. Mitchell Hon. Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary (Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G.) is a passenger by the P. & O. steamer *Malta*, which is expected to arrive here to-day. Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., has made so good a *locum tenens* that Mr. Lockhart's absence has not been felt.

Inspector Macdonald and a party of police visited a house at Sam Sui Po on Wednesday night and found some men there engaged in playing *poté*. They made ten arrests, and yesterday two of the defendants were fined \$15 each for keeping a gaming house and the rest \$3 each for gambling.

On Wednesday Li Foo, the accountant at a marine dealer's shop at 38, Wing On Street, reported to the police that while transferring some Chinese spirits of wine from a wood tub to an earthenware jar he lighted a match and placed it over the jar to see what quantity of liquor was in. An explosion immediately took place, and some rags were set on fire. The Fire Brigade turned out and extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

An Indian constable who was on duty at Canton Wharf arrested a Chinaman who had landed because he objected to being searched. On Sergeant MacSwaid coming up he searched the man and found a revolver concealed in his breast and a couple of fine swords in his box. The man was brought before Mr. Hazland yesterday. He said he had come from Canton to Hongkong on a visit and was not aware that he was offending against the law. A man who was known to the court testified that the defendant was a respectable person and had come to visit him. Under the circumstances he was discharged, the arms, however, being confiscated.

To-morrow, being the birthday of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal, Senhor A. G. Romane, the Portuguese Consul-General, will be "At Home" at his residence, "Duart," Arbutnot Road, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Right Reverend Dr. Carvalho, Bishop of Macao, is at Singapore on a pastoral visit, and while there will give the necessary directions regarding the rebuilding of a new St. Joseph's Church and the extension of the Portuguese Convent.

Another Japanese coasting steamer, the *Makura Maru*, has been chartered for service in North China by the German Navy through the medium of the German Consulate at Nagasaki. She is to be employed as a transport between Taku and Tientsin.

We received yesterday afternoon from Mr. Rounseville, Wildman, U.S. Consul-General, the following typhoon warning, dated Manila Observatory, 26th September, 11:45 a.m.:—Depression in China Sea W. S. W. of Manila, seems moving westwards; depression in Pacific, probably N. E. of Manila, moving northwards.

The money contributed by the Japanese public towards the fund to procure luxuries for the troops in China amounts to 26,000 yen. The War Office intends to use this money to buy *saké*, cigarettes, &c., to send to Peking. Preparations will shortly be made to ship winter-clothing for the Japanese troops who are expected to spend the winter in North China.

On Wednesday afternoon Sergeant Terrat met a Chinaman carrying two baskets. He stopped him and was looking into the basket when a couple of steel tools dropped from his sleeve. He found a piece of new chain in the basket. When asked where he had got them from, he said he had bought them for 19 cents. The Sergeant was not satisfied with this, and took the man to the Police Station. Yesterday he was sentenced to 14 days.

Cases are frequently heard at the Magistracy which go to show how deeply rooted it is in the Chinese mind that a man to whom money is owing has a right to recompense himself by stealing his debtor's property. A man employed at 217, Hollywood Road, tried this on, carrying off some clothing and pawling it, because his master declined to advance him what was due to him. After hearing the evidence yesterday Mr. Hazland thought the master was not without blame and discharged the man.

Early yesterday morning P. C. Devney came across two men carrying a basket in the direction of Hung Hom Dock. When stopped and questioned they said they were going to the Docks. Finding some bricks in the basket he arrested the men, whereupon one of them put his arms round the officer's legs and threw him on his back. He had to let both men go in order to defend himself. He arrested his assailant, who was subsequently fined \$1 or 14 days for stealing the bricks and \$2, or 14 days for assaulting the officer.

An old man named Wan In, described as a writer and living at 240, Hollywood Road, was ordered by Mr. Hazland yesterday to enter into a personal bond of \$50 to keep the peace for six months for assaulting a girl about 16 years of age. The girl said that the defendant lived in the same house as her mother. At five o'clock on Wednesday morning he came to her bed and put his hand on her mouth. He came into the room again to get his purse. The girl's mother said that on hearing her daughter scream she went to see what was the matter and found the defendant sleeping alongside her daughter.

It will be remembered that the Japanese Government, at the outset of the Chinese trouble, made a disbursement of fifty million yen for the purposes of the China Expedition. It is stated that, owing to the improvement of the transport system and a large quantity of spoils in the shape of rice and cereals, considerable saving had been effected. Roughly speaking, the expenditure has so far amounted to some eleven million yen, the whole of which, however, has not yet been paid. There are several millions of yen in silver captured at Tientsin and Peking to set against this.

One of the passengers of the wrecked ship *Futami Maru* in a letter to the *Japan Gazette* emphatically denies the statement that appeared in the *American* at Manila, charging the crew of the vessel with drunkenness and insubordination. As one of the rescuers who reached Manila by the *Australian*, he said he was "an eye witness of everything that took place on that dreadful night from the time she struck until dawn, and in common justice to the men, officers and crew—who worked well and willingly and to whom they owed their lives—he must protest against the cruel and utterly false charge. No doubt the gentlemen who had gone ashore at Manila dined heartily, and at such times every man is a hero in his own eyes; the nonsense talked, with a little American embroidery, produced the legend, but why repeat it in other papers? Nearly every statement is incorrect.

As for Captain Cooper suggesting going ashore, he, more than once, declared his intention of remaining on the ship, asserting that she was safe for some days, until it was announced that she was filling fast. The correspondent in conclusion says:—"I consider the efforts made on the island during five days and nights of furious gales, and heavy rain, to provide food and shelter for 180 souls, almost superhuman, and above all praise. We have been well treated by the company. The pleasant week spent on board the *Kohila* from Hongkong afforded much needed rest, and partial forgetfulness of a most trying episode."

The Japanese railway authorities have decided to introduce sleeping-car accommodation on two express through-trains between Kobe and Yokohama.

As a reward for rescuing two Formosans off the south coast of Formosa, Capt. John Inokay, of the British barque *Valkyrie*, has been presented with a handsome pair of *cloisonné* vases by the Chief Civil Administrator in Formosa.

The Hamburg-America Line is still acquiring new vessels on a large scale. On the 21st ult. an 8,000 tons boat was launched from the wharf of Blohm and Voss, and was named the *Seydlitz*. She will be employed in the cargo and passenger trade to the Far East.

It will have been noticed that in the fourth line of Mr. Murray Stewart's letter yesterday there occurs a misprint. "The entry of the allies into Peking on the 16th August" should of course have read "The entry," etc. "on the 14th August."

Japanese papers report the discovery of a rich and extensive kerosene mine at Yutsumi-mura, Fukushima Prefecture, about ten miles from the city of Fukushima. The mine is said to cover an area four *ri* square, and the quality of the oil is pronounced by experts to be of the best.

The Formosan authorities have decided to grant a subsidy to a sugar-refining company promoted by several well-known capitalists, including the Mori and Mitsui families. During the current fiscal year 12,000 yen will be contributed to the concern, and in the next session of the Diet a Bill will be introduced providing for the granting of an annual subsidy of 30,000 yen for five consecutive years.

A fireman, named Doril, has been seriously injured on board the M. S. steamer *Salsie*. While the vessel was lying anchored in the Yokohama Harbour a few days ago, Doril was working in the bunkers, and a pile of coal suddenly slid down and buried him. When extricated it was found he had sustained serious injuries, and was at once conveyed to the French Hospital on the Bluff for treatment.

When Japan undertook the expansion of her Navy immediately after the conclusion of her war with China, the programme was divided into three stages. The first and second stages have almost been completed, and the Naval authorities propose to enter the third stage in 1902. The Naval Department has already commenced investigations with that object. In all probability the expansion programme will be introduced in the Diet in November next year.

According to a Nagasaki native paper, the increase in Government subsidies which the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will receive from October next, comprises 88,200 yen for the Yangtze service, 77,800 yen for the North China line and 19,024 yen for the Korean service. The company has decided to construct two more steamers for their Yangtze service, and when this programme has been carried out the Government subsidy will be increased to 355,000 yen.

Capt. G. E. P. Cook has been appointed to the command of the *Shinano Maru*, which has taken the place of the *Futami Maru* on the Australian run of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of steamers. A contemporary learns that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has placed an order in Glasgow for the construction of a new ocean steamer, which is to take the place of the *Futami Maru*, wrecked a short time ago. The new steamer is to be completed in twelve months, and will cost about one million yen.

A court-martial was held on the 26th ult. at Iloilo, Philippine Islands, on Private Chester A. Boake, of the Fourth Infantry, of deserting in the face of the enemy and of joining the force of the enemy and also of advising other soldiers to desert. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States Army, forfeiting all pay and allowances due, or to become due, and to be confined at hard labour for a period of forty years. General MacArthur has approved the sentence.

Telegraphic advices from Tacoma (Wash.) report that the most disastrous storm ever known there began on August 7th and lasted for a week. More than thirty small craft have been destroyed, and large quantities of merchandise piled up on the beach or washed out to sea. Scores of buildings have been destroyed, and many persons injured by flying debris borne on the gale. Men working on the beach trying to save goods from the sea were caught by the waves and carried out to sea, often to be again dashed high upon the beach in a stunned condition, only to be once more caught by the waves and borne out among the breakers and lost. The list of those missing number between thirty and forty.

The Nicaraguan President in his message to the newly opening Congress announced the expiration of the American company's concession for an inter-ocean canal and the substitution of another concession to a syndicate known as the Eyrre-Cragin Syndicate. Mr. Eyrre is a London financier, and it is reported that the supporters in the United States of an exclusively American (i.e. United States) canal are in consternation. The State Government is reduced to the alternatives of treating with the new Syndicate or of bringing pressure to bear on Nicaragua to recall the concession. The Eyrre-Cragin Syndicate, whose capital is \$900,000,000 (gold), it is stated, is willing to deal with the State Government. It is expected that the latter will await the opening of Congress before deciding what measures to adopt toward Nicaragua.

The proposal to form a Coal Trust by the mine owners of Japan, as noticed in these columns a few days ago, has fallen through in consequence of the great opposition shown to the proposed details of the scheme by the principal owners at Moji.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Takao-Tsushima Railway in Formosa, and it is expected that the line will be completed by the middle of next month. The opening ceremony will take place on November 3rd, the birthday of the Emperor of Japan.

It is reported that a magnificent marble statue of Apollo, life-size, has been discovered in the vicinity of Athens. Its workmanship is of the fifth century B. C., and it is believed to be the first in existence. Archaeologists are said to be delighted at this important discovery.

The result of the referendum in Western Australia marks a heavy poll, and shows 43,000 votes in favour of Federation, and 18,000 votes against it. In the farming constituencies alone there was a slightly anti-federal spirit. The result was celebrated in Perth and other leading towns with great rejoicing.

A new departure in Siamese Government methods is the calling together of a conference of Commissioners of provinces in the Home Department at Bangkok. The conference for this year met there on the 7th instant. It discusses drafts of laws and revenue measures. The latter includes a new mining regulation.

Trouble has again broken out on the Franco-Moroccan frontier. Troops are said to be massing in great numbers in dangerous proximity to the Algerian frontier, and Morocco tribesmen are raiding French territory. The French Naval authorities at their Mediterranean station have despatched artillery and stores to Algeria.

The situation in the Balkans last month is shortly wrapped up in a wire from the Vienna Correspondent of the *Standard*, who says:—"The conviction prevails that the conflict between Roumania and Bulgaria has now lost much of its acuteness, and that in the end Bulgaria will satisfy the Roumanian demands."

The report of the Straits Survey Department, for last year shows that the fees received in Singapore exceeded the departmental outlay by over \$62,000. The report strongly urges a re-survey of Singapore island, owing to the inaccuracy of the old surveys. It is also pointed out that the Government does not possess a topographical map of the island of Singapore.

The U.S. new battleship *Alabama*, which has been built at Cramp's yard at Boston, underwent her official trial trip last month and steamed 17 knots an hour for four consecutive hours against a strong flood tide. When tidal allowances are prepared, says a Boston despatch, they will doubtless show that this latest addition to the U. S. Navy is the fastest battleship of her tonnage afloat.

The *Monfort*, from Liverpool for Montreal, with 1,000 Russian Jews on board, called at St. John's Newfoundland, recently, on account of a riot because fish was not on the menu. When the first meal of meat was served they threw it overboard, and upon learning that there was little else on board, they threatened the ship's officers with knives, beat the stewards, broke into the store-rooms, and threw away all pork and other objectionable food. Herring was obtained at St. John's.

More shipments of American coal to England will be made this week, says a New York despatch of the 26th ult. One of the consignments will be on the order of the British Admiralty, and will be sent by the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency. Never before have the naval authorities of England bought coal from America, and this fact in itself is evidence of the extreme scarcity which prevails in England. It is the opinion of coal-dealers in New York that many million tons of American coal will be sent across the Atlantic before the existing crisis is ended.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

The British transport *Vadala* arrived yesterday from Calcutta, bringing 7 R. E. officers, 1 British and 6 native officers, 155 N. C. O.'s and men, with 60 followers, of the Maler Kotta Sappers and Miners, and details of the 53rd Native Field Hospital, the Engineer Field Park, and Orderlies of the 4th Brigade.

Two river gunboats which have been constructed recently for the French Government to be used on the West River left the harbour yesterday morning on a firing trial.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and left again at midnight same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 5 a.m. on Saturday the 29th inst.

The N. P. steamer *Olympic* called from Yokohama for Tacoma on the 25th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Melpomene* left Shanghai for this port on the 25th inst. p.m.

The P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., which left here on 25th ult. for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 22nd inst.

The P. M. steamer *Chino*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 6th inst., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port this morning via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS SERVICE."

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

London, 25th September, 7:20 p.m.

OUR CHRISTIAN ALLIES—

HORRIBLE RUSSIAN

MASSACRE.

A horrible massacre by the Russians in Manchuria has been reported. General Gribsky in a ruthless proclamation says that the Amur is polluted by masses of dead Manchus.

U.S. INDEPENDENT MEDIATION.

It is stated that the American Government has instructed Mr. W. W. Rockhill to negotiate an independent treaty with China. Mr. Conger is to offer mediation on behalf of the United States between the Powers and China.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, 25th September.

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

There are in Canton a large number of bad characters who make it their business to fabricate and circulate freely false rumours, with a view to incite the ignorant mob to disturbances. So much is this so that they have attempted and put into circulation a false Imperial Edict, of which I give below a translation. This Edict was the cause of all the recent local troubles, and the printer and publisher of it has been traced out and arrested by the Nambu Magistrate. The guilty party is Chang So, of the Kang Sun printing office, Canton, and his business is to print and publish the *Peking Gazette*. Incited by such wilful, malicious and seditious publications the inhabitants of the villages of Wong Lin, Luk Lao, Kanku Wu, Lung Ngan, Kum Chuk, Mak Chin, U Chang, Tong Lee, Heng Taa (in Shun Lai), Tai Yop, Tai Fan, Sai Wo, Sotow, Lung Kong, and Lung Shan, all in Kwangtung, who are mostly thieves and rogues, only too glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to enrich themselves by the misery of others, broke into and pulled down all chapels, mission-houses, and dwellings of the native converts and carried away whatever valuables they could lay their hands upon. Not to mention any individual case, it may be generally said that the missionaries and their converts, mostly Roman Catholics, were grossly insulted, maltreated, and rendered homeless and penniless; and the privations and hardships suffered at the hands of their inhuman tormentors were such as are easier to imagine than describe. Thousands of them have been obliged to seek an asylum either in Hongkong, Macao, or Canton, to escape with their lives from the infuriated mob. It was by an arrangement with the Chinese authorities that the French gunboat *Albatros* went up with the mandarins, soldiers, and boats to the scene of disturbance to preserve order and rescue the persecuted Christians.

THE FALSE EDICT.

The pretended Edict was set forth as follows:—"An Imperial Edict received on the 10th of the 8th moon (3rd Sept.) says that since the Japanese rebellion against this Empire in 1894 the Minister Kang (Yu-wei) did things so derogatory to the dignity of our country that the foreign nations despised and ill-treated us, so that our ministers and people alike with one mind lamented them. Fortunately this time we have gained a great victory, which is really the miraculous manifestation of our ancestors, through the joint efforts of our soldiers and people. We might have joined ourselves in one body for a last effort to make a clean sweep of the foreigners, so as to give vent to our feelings of indignation and uphold the dignity of our country. We had wished to avail ourselves of this victorious opportunity to destroy the evil races once and for all, but that our Government is still liberal and benevolent, that we have had commercial intercourse with the different countries for several decades of years, that the foreigners in the concessions are mostly wealthy, and that if we make a wholesale slaughter of them it would be injurious to our universal harmony. So we have ordered Viceroy Yu Lu and the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces to communicate this Edict to the Consuls of the different nations, to inform their ministers that if they are repentant and ashamed of their former acts, they will be still allowed to trade peacefully in China, on condition that they agree to the following five Treaty articles within one hundred days. If any nation agrees not to this Treaty, General Tung Fahsiang has orders to lead troops, and chase them beyond our boundaries; if they resist they shall be totally destroyed. We send this Edict, together with the Treaty, from six hundred miles off post haste for your information.

THE TREATY.

1. The thirteen countries together must pay China an indemnity for military expenses of 1,500 million taels.
2. Kang Yu-wei must be handed over to China.
3. Any territorial concessions that have been granted to foreign nations for commercial purposes must be converted into public international territory where a Consul of each nation shall be appointed to reside to take care exclusively of foreigners, and all cases where Chinese are concerned in the matter of this Treaty shall be adjusted according to Chinese law.

4. Every national is allowed merely to trade in China, and no missionaries shall be permitted to go into the interior to preach the gospel. If any Chinese who have been converted to Christianity shall repent of their faults they shall be allowed to change their religion and follow Confucianism again, and no further investigation shall be made about the matter.

5. Any territorial concessions that have been exacted by any foreign nations since 1894 shall be returned to China within three months.

STRONG OFFICIAL MEASURES.

With reference to the above the Nam Hoi and Pan-ya Magistrates on the 20th inst. jointly issued a proclamation, stating that on account of the great number of rumours which have caused a wrong impression on the people's mind, the newspapers have been suppressed by order of the Viceroy; that of late it has been found out that some people have been audacious enough to print and publish a false Edict; that the printing and publishing of it was traced to a certain man, by name Chang So, of the Kung Son office, whose business was to print and publish *Peking Gazette*; that he on trial confessed that it was printed by mistake; that the Magistrates have ordered his type and blocks to be destroyed, and himself to be kept in prison for further investigation. That according to Chinese law any person or persons that print or publish any false edicts shall be visited with capital punishment, while for minor offences of the kind they shall be punished by one hundred blows, &c., that since the rebellion of the Boxers in the North H.E. Li Hung-chang has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary; that on the 21st of the 5th moon (14th September) His Excellency started from Shanghai for Tientsin to open peace negotiations with the Foreign Powers; that the Imperial Government have ordered the *I Ho Chuen* rebels to be completely destroyed, an order which all people ought to respect; and that if any person or persons shall dare to print and publish any false news with a view to deceive and cause breaches of the peace they shall be arrested and punished severely according to law, without any show of leniency. Let everyone tremblingly obey.

THE VOLUNTEERS' CONCERT.

The promenade concert given last night under the auspices of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was a brilliant success. The entertainment, which was organized for a most deserving object—in aid of the Ladies' Military Hospital Fund—was honoured with the attendance of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, Lady Blake and Miss Blake, Viscount Sefton, A.D.C., Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G. and Mrs. Gascoigne, Captain the Hon. H.W. Truford, A.D.C., and many ladies and military officers. The event took place in the open air on the Volunteer Parade Ground, which was prettily decorated with many coloured lanterns for the purpose, an important stage being erected in front of the headquarters.

By the courtesy of Major Everett and others, the Band of the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers was in attendance and contributed much to the success of the evening. The programme was admirably arranged and the first part opened with the march "Tannhauser" (Wagner) by the Band. Mr. George Lamont was next heard in one of the best solos of the evening. In the old but ever attractive song "My Sweetheart" when a boy" receiving deserved applause. Private G. Townley, A.D.C., was loudly applauded for his cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," which he rendered most effectively. The vocalist of the evening was of course Mr. Alcega Marshall, who sang "The King's Minstrel" in splendid style. Sgt. F. R. Viggers, A.D.C., provided a diversion with his comic song "I'm looking at yer," being recalled. Mr. E. J. Hill, who possesses a pleasing tenor voice, but whose enunciation was somewhat weak, sang "The Queen of the Earth," and was followed by the Trio from "Faust" (Gounod), sung by Messrs. Lamont, Marshall and Schmidt, with much success. The Band performed two pieces, "Mikado" and "Mignon," and Mr. Alcega Marshall sang the Toccata song from "Lohengrin," which was the best solo of the evening, and on being recalled gave his special rendering of "Old Simon, the Cellar-farer," which was much enjoyed. Sergeant Robertson, E.W.F., was deservedly applauded for his auto solo, "Fantasia on 'La Sonnambula,'" as was also Mr. W. J. Terrell for his song "The Deathless Army," though he also was somewhat indistinct. Sgt. Viggers again created much amusement with his funny songs "Sticking Out" and "In the Family," and Mr. Green, an old favourite, gave an excellent rendering of "Ho, Jolly Jenkin." The duet "Love and War," by Messrs. Marshall and Geo. Lamont, followed, and was much appreciated. The entertainment closing with the descriptive piece "The Dance of Demons," by the Band. The attendance was large and the fund should reap a substantial benefit from the concert. The Volunteers did everything to make every one comfortable and all arrangements worked most successfully. The accompanist, Mr. A. G. Ward, deserves praise for his contribution to the entertainment, for he was indispensable.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

Yesterday evening, on the Causeway Bay ground, a match took place between the Hongkong Polo Club and a team drawn from the Indian Troops now in Hongkong. After a good game the visitors won by 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary goal. The following were the teams:

Indian Troops—Tanwar, Pirithi Singh, R. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner, Major Kettlewell and Capt. Watson (back).

H.K.P.C.—Lieut.-Col. Wilkin, R.N. Capt. de Vaux, R.E., Lieut. Mullikin, B.A., and Capt. Loring, R.A. (back).

Here is an interesting mathematical problem, which a correspondent sends to the *Globe* as a puzzle to the readers of that journal.—The length of an Army on the march in 25 miles, it travels 30 miles. "Is the Army" started a message to be detached from the rear to the front, reaching it first at the Army halts, having accomplished the 50 miles. How far has the man travelled, the pace of the man and the Army being respectively uniform?

THE NAVAL YARD EXTENSION.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT THE MAGISTRACY.
At the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Hazeland, the further hearing of the case against Mr. J. L. Houston, as representing the firm of contractors engaged in the extension of the Naval Yard, was heard. Two summonses had been taken out by Mr. Max Grotte, bill broker.

The first summons alleged that on the 21st of September, various other dates prior to it, the defendant unlawfully did make, or cause to be made, a noise or noises calculated to disturb, annoy or interfere with the public tranquillity, and the quiet of the occupiers and inhabitants of dwelling houses within the town of Victoria and its vicinity. The second summons alleged that the defendant on the 21st September and various other dates prior to that did in, near, and adjoining a public road or thoroughfare, namely H.M. Naval Yard, wantonly and unnecessarily make a noise by driving piles calculated to annoy the inhabitants in the vicinity.

Mr. Looker appeared for the complainant and Mr. Wilkinson for the defence. The case for the complainant having been closed, Mr. Wilkinson submitted that there had been no evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution sufficient to enable his worship to convict his client of either offence.

His Worship: We have nothing to do with the second case.

Mr. Wilkinson said that the summons was taken out under Ordinance 17 of 1844. He submitted that under that Ordinance it was absolutely necessary for the prosecution to prove that the noise complained of was unnecessary and unreasonably made. He was quite prepared to admit that section one did not state anything to that effect; but after a very short consideration of that section he had no doubt his Worship would come to the conclusion that if it was read by itself without reference to any other part of the Ordinance, then the enactment would be found to be both unjust, absurd, and mischievous. The section said:—"From and after the publication of this Ordinance no person whatsoever shall, between sunset and the hour of six in the following morning make, or cause to be made, any noise whatever calculated to disturb, annoy, or interfere with the public tranquillity or the quiet of the occupier or inhabitant of any dwelling house within the said town of Victoria or its vicinity," etc. The noise might be of any kind, according to this section. The section said any noise made by any person. Therefore any person who was afflicted with consumption, and who had a hacking cough which was calculated to annoy another person at night, could be proceeded against according to this section, but to the height of absurdity for any one to proceed against him. He did not know whether Mr. Grotte scored or not; if he did it was calculated to annoy another inhabitant of the house, but it would be utterly absurd for Mr. Grotte to be prosecuted for annoying. To show how mischievous it would be to read section one by itself, Mr. Wilkinson observed that supposing these works were completed, and it was necessary for the Admiralty to repair some vessel and work both night and day it would be competent for a member of any nation which was not particularly friendly to Great Britain to stop thoughtless in such a case. For an explanation of the work in such a case. "Whereas the inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity have hitherto been disturbed and annoyed during the night time, by various loud and unnecessary noises, made, by private watchmen and other persons to such an extent as to become a public nuisance," etc. This showed that the intention of the Legislature was to prevent the repetition of these loud and unnecessary noises. "To such an extent as to become a public nuisance." In this case there had been no evidence adduced or suggested by the prosecution that the noises were in any degree unnecessary. As a matter of fact he was in a position to prove that they were absolutely necessary, and he submitted that it was impossible to convict his client under Ordinance 17 of 1844. Section two also showed clearly what the intention of the Legislature was. It provided that employees, such as watchmen, should be made liable for these noises. In this case, according to section two, the defendant could not possibly be held responsible, because he did not come under the description of employee. Mr. Wilkinson was proceeding with his argument when his Worship suggested that he should call his witnesses. The defendant, on being called, said he was a partner in the firm engaged on the Naval Yard extension. They were under a contract with the Admiralty to construct certain works defined in a contract and specification and in carrying out those works he took directions from the superintendent civil engineer here. That was Mr. Ordish. They were now driving piles to form the foundation of the graving dock, the principal part of the scheme. They were working night and day under the direction of Mr. Ordish. It was absolutely necessary in order to complete the work within a reasonable time to work at night.

In reply to Mr. Looker, the defendant said the site of the work was a piece of former shore partly reclaimed and the ground was very hard. The pile-driving was being done at night by his direction. He thought they could do the pile-driving without the escape of steam. The point had never been called attention to before, but they were experimenting now, and he thought they would be able to avoid the noise made by the escape of steam. "They had not made any experiments with the new method of lessening the noise made by the hammer. He did not think it would be possible to reduce the noise made by the hammer."

His Worship suggested that as an attempt was being made to reduce the noise the case should be adjourned to see whether the attempt was successful or not.

Mr. Looker said his client was agreeable to this, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, sailed on the 26th August. For San Francisco—30 pkgs tea, 1 case silk. For La Libertad—3 cases silk. For Corinto—1 case silk. For Panama—8 cases silk. For Callao—4 cases silk. For Valparaiso—3 cases silk. For New York—2 cases silk, 30 bales raw silk. For Whitehall, N. Y.—200 bales waste silk.

Per steamer *Coptic*, sailed on the 6th September. For San Francisco—1,000 pkgs tea. For Chicago—888 pkgs—56,531 lbs tea from Foochow. For San Francisco—13 cases silk. For La Libertad—1 case silk. For Corinto—3 cases silk. For Punta Arenas—4 cases silk. For New York—1 case silk, 90 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *America*, sailed on 18th September. For San Francisco—273 pkgs tea, 8 cases silk. For Acapulco—1 case silk. For Panama—11 cases silk. For Guayaquil—1 case silk. For Bluefields—1 case silk. Per steamer *City of Peking*, sailed on the 18th September. For San Francisco—4 pkgs tea, 2 cases silk. For Punta Arenas—6 cases silk. For Callao—3 cases silk. For New York—5 cases silk, 55 bales raw silk.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-day, Thursday, 27th September, at 4.15 p.m. **ORDERS OF THE DAY.**

1. Proposed Dairy Bye-laws.
2. Report of the Sub-Committee on the Inspector's Quarters at the Cattle Depots.

3. Letter from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon relative to an outbreak of Rinderpest in the old Tung Wah Hospital Mortuary building.

4. Mr. Edward Osborne, pursuant to notice, will move—

(1) That in view of the increasing population of Kowloon the Government be asked to provide a market on a convenient site for residents of that locality.

(2) That the Government be asked to state what steps are being taken to provide water for Kowloon during the approaching dry season.

5. Mr. Pang Wa Chuen, pursuant to notice, will move—

That, notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7 and 8 of Ordinance 34 of 1839, the Board shall allow the erection of iron lars (not less than six inches apart) across the top of open spaces in the rear of domestic buildings, as a protection against thieves, provided that in each case the sanction of the Medical Officer of Health be obtained for the erection of these bars.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Acting Secretary.

AGENDA.

1. Letter from the Acting Director of Public Works relative to the erection of a Public Urinal immediately west of the Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf.

2. Minute by the Medical Officer of Health, relative to a proposed scheme of milk milk for human food.

3. Result of the analysis of a sample of milk purchased at No. 7, Polo Ground Street.

4. Time-keeping for the fortnight ended 24th September, 1900.

5. Statement showing plague cases and deaths in Bombay City, from 31st August to 13th September, 1900.

6. Mortality Returns from Macao for the weeks ended 9th and 10th September, 1900.

7. Mortality Statistics for this Colony for the week ended 15th September, 1900.

8. Eight applications for licences to keep swine.

REVIEWS.

Deeds of Honour. By MAURUS JOKAL. Translated by A. E. Yoland. London, Jarrold and Sons.

English readers have cause for gratitude to Mr. A. E. Yoland for his translation from the Hungarian of this striking story by Maurus Jokal. He has preserved excellently the curious wild and unfamiliar atmosphere which pervades a great part of the book, and his rendering at the same time reads smoothly. The somewhat broken character of the narrative, including the change from the first person to the third and back, we take it, are marks of the original story. From the point of view of style the change is rather a curious experiment and nothing is gained by the article. However, we cannot say that it causes more than a slight wonder. In *Deeds of Honour* there is much to attract the fiction-reader in search of a new sensation. The curious family-curse, the bizarre, half-jiggy surroundings through which the tale develops, the curiosity to see how the "American" (and as it is sometimes styled) will work out, will all hold those who take up the volume; and the earlier descriptions of Hungarian life in themselves are well worth attention. *Deeds of Honour* deserves a good reception. It has already, we see, gone into a second edition.

The Goddess: a Demon. By RICHARD MARSH. London, George Bell & Sons.

Our subscribers will hardly require to be told that Mr. Marsh's tale is full of sensational incidents and exciting plots, for it is but a few months since *The Goddess: a Demon* was running serially in our columns. Mr. Marsh is never wont to spare the nerves of his audience, and here he lays himself out to keep them in a perpetual state of tension. Many, no doubt, of those who only saw the story in weekly parts will be glad to renew their acquaintance with it in a bound volume, while those who have not yet seen *The Goddess* should take an early opportunity of so doing.

Dunay's Tower. By ADELIN SEARGEANT. London, George Bell & Sons.

Miss Sargeant's story, though it does not aim at the night-mare effects of the preceding work, will be found by no means deficient in plot and local (Cumberland) colour skillfully worked in, a heroine of charming virtue, and some villains of irreproachable villainy. The tale is set forth with Miss Sargeant's wonted command of language and ready pen, and will be very acceptable, we are sure, to her readers.

An Eye for an Eye. By WILLIAM LE QUEUX. London, George Bell & Sons.

When Mr. Le Queux is not engaged in examining Russian policy and governmental methods, he knows well how to spend his spare moments in fashioning plots of the utmost complexity and awe-inspiring quality. The very titles of his previous successes are witnesses to this. What could we expect of a *Devil's Dice*, an *Eye for an Eye*, and *If Sinners Endure Thee*, but some grim and tortuous story, such as all but the strong-minded are recommended to leave alone at night? *An Eye for an Eye* will be found to be one of Mr. Le Queux's most ingeniously weird stories, and will not disappoint those in search of exciting reading.

FORWARD POLICY OF THE LIEBIG COMPANY.
For many years confusion has arisen between the original Liebig Company's Extract and other Extracts called by Liebig's name. The genuine Liebig Company's Extract bears the blue signature J. V. Liebig, but to make the distinction clearer and to remove all risk of obtaining imitations it will henceforth bear an additional trade mark, composed of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.'s initials, LEMCO.

LAKE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA JAPAN.

THE CRISIS.

Moji, 17th September.

CLUE TO GERMAN MINISTER'S MURDER.

The Japanese naval officers who arrived at Moji on the 17th inst. by the transport *Jawa* from Taku, brought news that on the 7th inst. one of the Chinese, suspected of murdering Baron von Kottler, was arrested by the Japanese soldiers while he was trying to sell the gold watch which belonged to the Minister. The man was delivered over to the German Legation.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

The Japanese troops at Peking commenced to withdraw to Tientsin on the 7th inst. On the 9th inst. 1,000 Japanese troops and 2,000 others of the Allies left Tientsin for Chingcheng to suppress insurgents there.

The Russian Minister was reported to be shortly withdrawing from Peking. In answer to Baron Nishii, the Russian Minister said he had received instructions to do so from St. Petersburg.

Peace negotiations will probably be opened at Tientsin.

Tokyo, 20th September.

THE BOWERS AND CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated the 19th inst., states that a private understanding has been arrived at between Russia, Germany, and France with regard to Chinese affairs.

According to another Shanghai telegram of the same date, Russia, in reply to a question from the British Legation, explains her objection to sending a large army to Manchuria. The army is for the protection of the Russian railways in the Far East, and also for the relief of time-expired soldiers in Siberia.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Paris telegram, despatched from Saigon under date of the 19th inst., states that the Foreign Ministers and the Commanders of the allied forces refuse to recognise Prince Ching as being fully qualified to negotiate peace with the Representatives of the Powers.

It is reported from Shanghai under the same date, that Viceroy Li, Kung-yi and Chang Chih-tung have been appointed to join the Chinese peace commissioners.

VICEROY LI AT TIENTSIN.

A telegram received from Taku on the 19th inst. states that Viceroy Li, who arrived at Taku from Shanghai by the steamer *Angelo*, left on Wednesday morning for Tientsin by train. The telegram adds that after staying at Tientsin for a number of days the Viceroy will proceed to Peking.

THE COREAN REFUGEES.

Seoul, 15th September.

It is believed that the Korean Government will pass sentence of death on Prince Li Shun-yun and ten other refugees who are now hiding in Japan and other countries.

NEWS VIA AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW PHILIPPINE TRANSPORTS.

The Government has chartered from the British-American Steamship line for use as transports between the Pacific Coast and the Philippines the large steamers *Longwood*, *Cordoba* and *King Sney*. The former is a turret steamer of 3,331 tons, due to arrive here September 10th. The *Cordoba* is 3,000 tons, due here September 25th, and the *King Sney* is 3,500 tons, due here in November. They will be used for carrying forage and other army supplies.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

Paris, 26th August.
The Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia to-day won the senior eight championship, the only event in the international regatta held under the auspices of the Paris Exposition in which Americans competed. Several thousand spectators gathered along the banks of the Seine, where the regatta was held. A large number of their fellow countrymen cheered the American crew to victory. Every man was trained to the hour and all regarded the result as a foregone conclusion.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST THE KING OF ITALY.

Rome, 26th August.
A despatch to the *Petit Bleu* from Rome says an anarchist has been arrested at Carrara on suspicion of having conspired to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel III.

CONTROL OF ANARCHISTS.

Vienna, 25th August.
The *Politische Correspondenz* assumes that the French Government has expressed its readiness to interchange opinions with the powers regarding more stringent measures against anarchists, believing the present means of repression are inadequate.

The Hungarian Government has ordered a search for a number of anarchists whose descriptions are given. This action is believed to be due to the Italian Government's statement that twenty anarchists have recently left the United States to assassinate European sovereigns.

THE "ALABAMA'S" MAIDEN PASSAGE.

Boston, 26th August.
The battleship *Alabama* arrived in President Roads this afternoon from New York. She made three times under forced draft, averaging between 16 and 17 knots for six and a half consecutive hours. She was in a fog about four hours from 7.30 o'clock last night. She was off Nantucket when the fog lifted this morning. From there to Boston Light she was again put under forced draft and made the run from Highland to Boston Light in two hours.

The *Alabama* will go on her trial trip over the Cape Ann course on Tuesday morning. The entire trip, with the President, Rear-Admiral Rodgers, were on board on her run over.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, 27th August.
During the last few days terrific thunderstorms have caused much damage in the districts of Stuttgart, Leipzig and Rostock. Near Rostock the crops were destroyed by hail, which lay four inches thick. In Saxony and Thuringia, on the other hand, lightning has caused many destructive fires.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AERONAUTS.

Paris, 27th August.
Two aeronauts, who had ascended at Vincennes, made an ascension in the presence of thousands of spectators, had a narrow escape. The balloon was driven by the wind against some telegraph wires and took fire from the communicated current. The aeronauts slid down the ropes.

HOT WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

New York, 27th August.
The extreme hot weather continued to-day and the Weather Bureau says the heat will last two days longer. Eleven deaths from the heat were reported to-day.

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN PERSIA.

New York, 27th August.
A Times cable from Paris says: "I hear from a thoroughly well informed source that a serious insurrection has broken out in Persia, which may in all probability cause the Shah's

visit to Europe to be curtailed. The object of revolt is to dethrone the present Shah, whose fondness for Western ideas makes him unpopular to Persians of the old school, and to place his brother on the throne. No details have reached here so far regarding the extent or success of this revolutionary movement, but a telegram announcing the facts has just been handed to the Shah in Brussels. The Shah himself, I am told, is disposed to make light of the affair, which, nevertheless, is extremely grave in view of the unsettled state of the Far East. He has every confidence that the precautions in view of such contingency, which the Grand Vizier took before his Imperial master started on his European trip, will prove sufficient to cope with the situation. The insurrection, however, has been very carefully planned, for it has taken the Shah and his ministers completely by surprise.

KING HUMBERT AND THE SURRENDER OF ROME.

London, 27th August.

"As the result of the outcry against the declaration of the *Osservatore Romano*," says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Express*, "that the late King Humbert had incited giving up Rome to the hierarchy, the clerical papers have been instructed to publish a statement giving confirmation and details. According to the account, King Humbert, some months before his death, wrote to Cardinal Giuseppe Ercole, Archbishop of Naples, requesting that a trustworthy priest be sent to hear his confession. A priest was sent, but absolution was refused unless Humbert would agree to abdicate and give up Rome. The King asked time to consider, as he was anxious to receive the sacrament, and according to the clerical version, it was his communication to the priest that indeed the holy see to grant Cardinal Ercole's request. A circular note from the Vatican to the Catholic powers declares that so long as Italy contests the rights of the Holy See the Pope will recognize Victor Emmanuel only as King of Sardinia. The note appeals to the powers to relieve the Pope from an intolerable situation, declaring that the condition of the papacy under Italian rule is steadily growing worse."

SAN FRANCISCO'S POPULATION.

Washington, 26th August.

The population of the city of San Francisco, according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census is 190,042,782—1890, 208,997.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, 26th August.

Referring to the tension between Roumania and Bulgaria, recently accentuated by the unsatisfactory character of the reply of the Sofia Government to the Roumanian demand for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, which has its headquarters at the Bulgarian capital, the Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, writing yesterday, says:

"The outlook becomes more and more serious. The opinion of the general public here is that Bulgaria must be taught a lesson by arms, if necessary. Many public meetings were held yesterday (Sunday) throughout Roumania. All were characterized by a very warlike tone. The expulsion of Bulgarians from Roumania continues."

CONSULAR REPORT.

CHINKIANG.

The trade returns for Chinkiang in 1899, though in many respects extremely satisfactory, says Mr. Acting-Consul Willis, present few novel or particularly striking features. The development is the more satisfactory in view of the extreme depression of 1898, which gave the impression that the port had seen its last days; now that depression is fairly attributable to the tightness of the native money market after the bad harvest of 1897. The figures for the year were—Foreign imports, £2,138,373; native imports, £1,057,585; exports, £597,822; the net trade increase being £750,000, of which £395,000 was in foreign imports. It has to be remembered that in May last Nanking, only 45 miles further up the river, was declared open to foreign trade, having previously with the surrounding district drawn its supply of foreign goods from Chinkiang. But the Nanking trade is as yet inconsiderable, partly through adherence to the old custom of drawing supplies from Chinkiang, partly through lack of bulk accommodation for steamers calling at Nanking. Until railways are built—so are projected, adds Mr. Willis, one connecting Nanking with Soochow and Shanghai, and one with the mining districts in Siam—Nanking's trade will probably remain purely local.

The most striking increase in the foreign import trade is cotton, which makes up about 50 per cent of the total imports and in 1899 exceeded £1,000,000 in value, an increase of about £200,000. Another phenomenal increase was in yarn, both Japanese and Indian, nearly all of which was sent into the interior under transit-passes to be sold retail. Foreign opium importation also made a great advance, owing largely to the failure of the native crop. Kerosene oil import grows apace, the Russian product doing best.

The import of native products increased about 20 per cent.

A slight decrease was shown by the export trade, but it is obvious, says Mr. Willis, that the foreign customs returns cannot show the true state of this trade. The great difference between the import and export figures is largely to be accounted for by the shipment of large quantities of agricultural produce in junks to Shanghai and Ningpo, and partly by the fact that districts obtaining their imports from Chinkiang send their exports to other ports for shipment.

With regard to transit trade, Mr. Willis is convinced that under favourable conditions it is capable of enormous expansion, but at present it is hampered by official objections on the one hand, and by the almost complete neglect of waterways on the other. Between Chinkiang and Huai-an, 130 miles off on the Grand Canal, there are 12 locks barriers and in the next 100 miles 12 more.

In all 7,314 inland passes were issued by the customs during 1899, of which 4,317 were taken out by British subjects, and only 1,099 by Chinese, yet it is but seldom that any official resistance reaches the consulate, the reason being that the goods are for the most part under Chinese ownership before leaving the port, and that the native owners are restrained by fear of their officials from taking any action in the matter.

There have hitherto been six steamship companies engaged in the ordinary river traffic, the three principal being the Indo-China, the China Navigation, and the China Merchants' Company, the two former being under the British, the latter under the Chinese flag. Of the other companies two are British and one Japanese. It was thought that the year 1899 would see the German flag carrying a share of the regular Yangtze carrying trade, but the German river boats did not commence running until early in 1900. There are now, March 1900, two German steamers plying regularly

between Shanghai and Hankow, and it is stated that two more at least will be put on the line shortly.

During 1899 there were 26 launches running under the Inland Navigation Rules, five British, five American, and the rest Chinese. These launches for the most part ran from Chinkiang to Yangchow and Chingching on the northern branch of the Grand Canal, but as yet their operations are confined to the passenger traffic. There is no towing of cargo boats. The Chinese merchant is deterred therefrom by the opposition of his own officials, and Mr. Willis had knowledge only of one single attempt, in 1898, almost immediately after the inauguration of the new scheme, on the part of Europeans to avail themselves of the privilege. Even under the present rules if British merchants were to provide special launches for towing cargo, and were to arrange that their goods, for a few trips at any rate, were accompanied by a European employee, able to speak Chinese, who would firmly refuse to pay the barrier fees, he is convinced there would be a great improvement in the trade, and in this way a death-blow could be dealt at the *lekin* extortions. It is absolutely useless to expect that any initiative in this direction will be taken by Chinese.

In conclusion Mr. Willis appends a few words concerning "the extremely satisfactory condition at the present moment of the British Concession, which reflects the greatest credit on the effective management of it, who are responsible for its good government. The road are well kept up, and satisfactory arrangements have little to be desired. There is an excellent police force, consisting of three sergeants, and 15 constables under the control of a British Inspector, and although there are more than 1,600 Chinese living in the Settlement, there is practically no disorder. The revenue is about 7,000 taels annually, and the normal expenditure is well within this limit."

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKING.

"One of the Besieged" writes to the *Peking and Tientsin Times* last month describing a visit to the celebrated Temple of Heaven at Peking. He says:—

Beyond the American and Russian Legations all the houses and shops were either literally destroyed and pulled down or burnt out. It looked as if an earthquake as well as a fire had devastated the place. Turning out of the gate we went through the centre arch where the Emperor's Gate had stood. This was burnt on Saturday the 19th of June, when a fire caused by the Boxers to destroy shops selling foreign goods swept right up to

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with the above firm, both having been dismissed
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go on board vessels for orders for gear, &c., &c.
Dated Hongkong, 22nd September, 1900. [2488]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ANÆSTHESIA BY VIBRATION—ATMOSPHERIC
IMPURITIES AND PHOTOGRAPHY—VARIA-
TIONS OF SULPHUR—ORIGIN OF TEA—COFFEE
POISONING—CARDIAC WITHOUT ELEC-
TRICITY—IMPROVED WELDING—HOSPITAL
ELECTRICITY—WOOD COTTON—SLEEPING
WITHOUT KNOWING IT.

The murmur of a distant waterfall, the patter
of raindrops on the roof and other rhythmic vi-
brations produce a soothing effect upon the ner-
vous centres that, Dr. B. F. Ward states, may
deepen into anaesthesia as profound as that
from chloroform. In twenty years of observa-
tion he has noted some striking examples of this
effect. Perhaps the most extraordinary case is
that of a tired workman who, on his way home,
sat down upon the cross-tie of a railway track,
where he was lulled into unconsciousness by the
vibrations of an approaching train, and only
awakened many hours afterward, when he found
that his left arm had fallen across the rail and
been crushed at the elbow. The man was per-
fectly sober. It is concluded that the vibrations
must be uniform, rhythmic and steadily increas-
ing in force, and that it should be practicable to
construct a metallic operating table, with which
to give vibrations that would ensure perfect and
harmless anaesthesia.

A curious failure of sensitized paper and dry
plates is reported by Liesegang. The materials
being proved of the usual quality, it was sus-
pected that acetylene, with which experiments
were being made in the next room, was the
cause, and this theory was found to be correct.
Neither hydrogen nor coal gas appeared to have
the same action. Further experiment made it
clear that some impurity of the acetylene—prob-
ably phosphoretted hydrogen, and not sub-
phosphoretted hydrogen—reduced the silv-
compounds in the emulsion. Sensitized paper
was quickly spoiled by the phosphorus of matches
laid near.

Sulphur is found by T. Braun, a German
crystallographer, to assume not less than twelve
different states, viz. eight forms of crystals, two
forms of fluid in fusion, and two forms of
vapour.

The German plan of protecting large shafts
by a covering of vulcanized rubber is finding
favour in England, where it is expected to ex-
tend rapidly.

The home of the Chinese tea-plant is now be-
lieved to have been Upper Assam, although its
existence in this region was not generally known
until 1834. Prof. A. Krasnow, of Kharkoff,
Russia, decides further that the tea-plant must
be indigenous to the whole monsoon region of
Eastern Asia, as he has found it growing wild
in dense uncultivated forests as far north as the
islands of Southern Japan. He believes that it
existed in China and Japan long before the
cultivated form was introduced from the south-
west. The period of cultivation having been
too short to produce the modification existing,
he concludes that the peculiar properties of the
Chinese plant have resulted from changes of
climate in Eastern Asia since the Tertiary
Epoch, instead of from cultivation in a colder
climate or from exhausted soil. He traces the
two varieties—Assam and Chinese—to remote
times, finding the first still growing wild in
India, and the other occurring still wild in
Southern Japan.

Coffee-drinking in excess seems to be scarcely
less harmful than the alcohol habit. A resident
of Brazil describes a woful state of semi-intoxi-
cation from coffee as existing in that country,
even infants being given the strong beverage
almost incessantly throughout the day, and the
effects being strikingly evident in trembling
hands, twitching eyelids, mummy-like skin,
and a chronic state of excitability. It may be
well to emphasize the importance of moderation
in the United States, the annual consumption
of coffee there being now 11 pounds per in-
habitant.

Calcium carbide, it appears, does not require
for its production the intense heat of the electric
furnace, as has been supposed: One English
manufacturer obtains it by heating balls of lime
and coke in a gas furnace; and in another process
a mixture of lime and coal is exposed to the heat
of coke burning in oxygen. In both cases a
special furnace is necessary.

Plates of borax and iron filings, strengthened
by a web of iron-wire mesh, are used by M. A.
Cherbonnier, of Paris, for facilitating the weld-
ing of two pieces of iron or steel. With these
plates the weld can be made at a much lower
temperature than without them, and it is made
much more sound.

A fine Wimshurst machine just finished for a
London hospital weighs half a ton. It has a
mahogany base 53 inches square, and its main
shaft carries 20 glass discs, each 3 feet across,
5/32 of an inch thick, and weighing 14 pounds.
Each disc is furnished with 36 metallic sectors,
each 5 inches in long and 1 inch across at the
wide end. The prime conductors are stout brass
cylinders 3 inches in diameter, with hemispher-
ical ends, and they are mounted on oblique

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Cond's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
THE STRENGTHENING EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
COND'S FLUID, 17, London, England.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Beware of cheap imitations.
Beware of cheap imitations.

pillars an inch and a half in diameter. The ma-
chines may be driven by two men or by an engine
of 1-horse-power. With the power of one man,
maintaining about 60 revolutions per minute, it
yields a continuous stream of sparks 20 inches
long, and causes a large Crookes' tube held in
the line of discharge to glow like a full moon.
While adapted for X-ray and other work, one
of the special purposes of this great machine is
to be the treatment of consumption by driving
curative substances through the skin of the
chest under the influence of the heavy brush
discharge obtainable.

A new process for making artificial cotton
from wood resembles that successfully employed
for a number of years in making silk. Pine
logs are split into splinters, and treated with
steam, and then for 36 hours with goudia
bisulphite under a pressure of three atmospheres.
The pulp is next washed and bleached. The
purified cellulose is then heated again, and
mixed with zinc chloride, hydrochloric acid and
acetic acid, with the addition of castor oil, casein
and gelatine. The mixture is forced through a
die as a thread, which is steeped in soda, dried,
and wound on bobbins.

Nervous people may sleep much without
knowing it, according to the experience of Dr.
A. Erlanger. Even in health one may fall
into a considerable slumber and afterward have
the impression that there has been no sleep, as
when a railway traveller is awakened by the
stopping of his train and has no recollection of
other stations passed or of having lost conscious-
ness. This lack of perception of sleep is most
common in nervous diseases. Patients complain
of wakefulness after having actually slept all
night, and this makes necessary a caution
against hypnotics, which should only be used
after watching has established the individual's
condition.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE N. D. L. Steamship

"BAMBERG"
Captain Jacobs, having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature by the Undersigned and to take im-
mediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before the 29th
instant.

Any Cargo impeding free discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 29th instant, will be
subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 29th instant, at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance can be effected.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1900. [2481]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"IDOMENEUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Go-
downs of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, in both cases it will lie
at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready
for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after
the 22nd instant.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
Goods undelivered after the 28th instant will
be subject to sale. All damaged Goods must be
left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 a.m. on the 2nd prox.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1900. [2485]

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO
ENGLISH AND CHINESE
DICTIONARY.

For comprehensiveness and practical service
this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words
which the Chinese have of late years been com-
pelled to coin to express the numerous objects in
machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in
science generally, which the rapid advance of
foreign relations has imposed upon them, are
here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is
fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises
for students of a most instructive nature. Both
the Court and Punt pronunciations are given,
the accents being carefully marked on the best
principle hitherto attained. The typography
displays the success of an attempt to make the
Chinese and English types correspond in the size
of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of
space to display a clearness not previously
attained, and disposing with those vast margins
and vacant spaces which have heretofore charac-
terized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work the
following facts are submitted for consideration:—
Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000
Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and
Chinese Dictionary about 100,000 whilst this
work contains more than 50,000 English words,
and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters.
Again, despite all the grammars and other
elementary works as yet published, the student
of this difficult language absolutely requires or-
equivalents of different words which have one
general meaning. Of these examples this work
contains more than five times as many as any
other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the
work is so complete that a reference to its pages
enables a person who understands English to
communicate effectively with natives who un-
derstand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the
work will be found indispensable to all Europeans
residing in China, and to the natives themselves
it explains subjects fully with which very few
of them are perfectly acquainted. The
particulars resident in England and interested in
China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large
quarto pages.

4 Vols. IMPERIAL QUARTO, Price \$20.
A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made
to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.
HONGKONG.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, 9, Praya Central

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 12, SALISBURY AVENUE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1900. [1871]

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

NO. 6, CAMERON VILLAS, the PEAK.
For Terms and Particulars, apply to—
R. C. WILCOX,
8, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1900. [2406]

"THE EYRIE."
AT THE PEAK, close to summit; delightfully
cool and healthy.
TO BE LET, FURNISHED.
Immediate possession can be had.
For Particulars, apply to—
R. C. WILCOX,
8, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1900. [1757]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A SPACIOUS ROOM, suitable for an
OFFICE, on N.E. corner of THIRD
FLOOR, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.
Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & CO.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1900. [1845]

TO LET.

FROM the 1st October—FOUR ROOMS,
and COMPARTMENT OFFICES on the
1st Floor No. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD, at present
in the occupation of Deutsche Asiatische Bank.
Apply to—
SEE WO.
No. 69, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1900. [2454]

TO LET.
No. 69, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1900. [2454]

ONE LARGE ROOM (THIRD FLOOR,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
13, PRAYA CENTRAL, now known as
20, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. ROOMS on
2ND FLOOR.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1900. [61]

BOARD and APARTMENTS at Kowloon
Apply—
"BERYL"
Garden Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1900. [1674]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS,
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [2457]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. SIDNEY JEFFREY,
"VERITAS,"
BEACH ROAD WEST,
FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK,
ENGLAND.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1900. [2293]

THE CHRONICLE AND

FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, CHINA,
SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
MALAY STATES, NETHER-
LANDS, INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, &c.,
FOR
1900

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

YEE SANG & CO.
COAL MERCHANTS
LARGE STOCKS EVERY DESCRIP-
TION OF COAL.
Address—Care of Messrs Kwong Sang & Co.
No. 144, DES VOEUX ROAD. [22]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1897. [33]

BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING COR-

PORATION LIMITED
BANGKOK AND RANGOON.

TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS and SCAN-
TLINGS, PLANED, TONGUED, and GROOVED
BOARDS, FOR FLOORING, CEILING, WALLING,
&c. TEAK SHINGLES FOR ROOFING.
PINKADOE RAILWAY SLEEPERS for all
GAUGES.

Rates Supplied and Orders Booked by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1898. [1633]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO,
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY,
have this day been Removed to
9, PRAYA CENTRAL,
Entrances East Lane, formerly Messrs.
Went & Co.'s Offices, behind Messrs. Shawan,
Tomes & Co.'s premises.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1897.

FOR SALE

MAP OF THE SIANG or WEST
RIVER.
From Hongkong to WUCHOW,
Showing the Ports and Calling

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE
OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Gaelic (via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
land Sea, Yokohama,
and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Sept. 27,
at NOON.
Doric (via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
land Sea, Yokohama,
and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Oct. 23,
at NOON.
Coptic (via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
land Sea, Yokohama,
and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Nov. 17,
at NOON.

THE Company's Steamship "GAELIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRAN-
CISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
Kobe, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA,
and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 27th
September, 1900, at NOON.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONO-
LULU and passengers are allowed to break
their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers and to the principal cities of
the United States or Canada. Rates and particu-
lars of the various Routes may be obtained upon
application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European
officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received at the
Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-
vious to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Francisco in the
United States should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage apply to the Agency of the Company,
Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1900.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"CLYDE"
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying Her Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for Bom-
bay on SATURDAY, the 29th September,
1900, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo
for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transshipment.

Cargoes will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bill of
Lading.

For further particulars, apply to
A. M. MARSHALL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO.
THE Company's Steamship

"KAIFONG."
Captain Ponnemeter, will be despatched as
above on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at DAY-
LIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this
new screw Steamer.
A duly-qualified Surgeon is carried and the
Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1900.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA."
Captain Geo. T. Blazhau, will be despatched as
above on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, at
P.M.

This steamer has superior accommodation for
passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.
A doctor is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM Navi-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE AND
BOMBAY.

In close connection with the Co.'s accelerated
line to Trieste.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE."
Captain C. Matcovich, will be despatched as
above on TUESDAY, the 2nd of October, P.M.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to

SANDER, WIELEB & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1900.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
THE Company's Steamship

"NANCHANG."
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above
on SUNDAY, the 30th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1900.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND
TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU."
Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Oct.,
at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1900.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA
OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
HONGKONG MARU (via
Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-
kohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Oct. 6,
1900, at NOON.

NIPOYO MARU (via
Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-
kohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Oct. 30,
1900, at NOON.

AMERICA MARU (via
Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-
kohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Nov. 24,
1900, at NOON.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONO-
LULU on SATURDAY, the 6th October,
1900, at NOON, taking Freight and Passengers
for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break
their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of
the United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO
EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail
routes from San Francisco, including the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE,
and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of
\$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had
on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European
officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities
of the United States, via Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same
day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Francisco in the
United States should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1900.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK
LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"ANAPA."
will be despatched for the above port on or
about the 29th October, 1900.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1900.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

HONGKONG.

Amigo, German str., 771, Bendixen, Sept. 19,
Jensen & Co.

Australian, British str., 1,780, Helms, Sept. 23,
Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Babelberg, Ger. str., 1,378, Roelckmann, Sept. 21,
East Asiatic Trading Co.

Canton, British str., 1,101, Lawrence, Sept. 13,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Catherine & Peter, Brit. str., 1,730, Olifant, Sept. 21,
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Cymbeline, British str., 2,150, Edward, Sept. 24,
Standard Oil Co.

Daphne, German str., 1,290, Nissen, Sept. 23,
Siemssen & Co.

Elm Branch, British str., 2,165, Hill, Sept. 23,
M. B. Kaisha

Feiching, British str., 389, Gordon, Sept. 24,
Jensen & Co.

Fitchburg, Brit. str., 2,588, Renton, Sept. 22,
Dodwell & Co., Limited

Formosa, British str., 974, Hodgins, Sept. 26,
Deutsche Laprak & Co.

Gaelic, British str., 4,200, Finch, Sept. 19,
O. & O. S. B. Co.

Gloster City, Brit. str., 1,409, Nissen, Sept. 23,
Butterfield & Swire

Hailong, British str., 783, Bathurst, Sept. 23,
Douglas Laprak & Co.

Hasting, French steamer, 750, Bast, Sept. 26,
A. E. Marty

Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., 3,437, Palmer, Sept. 26,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Indus, British str., 1,730, Olifant, Sept. 21,
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Indus, British str., 1,730, Olifant, Sept. 21,
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Indus, British str., 1,730, Olifant, Sept. 21,
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

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David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Indus, British str., 1,730, Olifant, Sept. 21,
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Indus, British str., 1,730, Olifant, Sept. 21,
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MARIA DE LARRINAGA"
will be despatched for the above port on or
about the 6th October, 1900.

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1900.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
CHINA (via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-
land Sea, Yokohama,
and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Oct. 13,
at NOON.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-
kohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Nov. 8,
at NOON.

CITY OF PEKING (via
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,
Inland Sea, Yokohama,
and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Dec. 4,
at NOON.

THE Company's Steamship "CHINA" will
be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONO-
LULU on SATURDAY, the 13th October,
at NOON.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break
their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of
the United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO
EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,
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of the United States, via Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same
day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Francisco in the
United States should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1900.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK
LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"ANAPA."
will be despatched for the above port on or
about the 29th October, 1900.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1900.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

HONGKONG.

Amigo, German str., 771, Bendixen, Sept. 19,
Jensen & Co.

Australian, British str., 1,780, Helms, Sept. 23,
Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Babelberg, Ger. str., 1,378, Roelckmann, Sept. 21,
East Asiatic Trading Co.

Canton, British str., 1,101, Lawrence, Sept. 13,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Catherine & Peter, Brit. str., 1,730, Olifant, Sept. 21,
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Cymbeline, British str., 2,150, Edward, Sept. 24,
Standard Oil Co.

Daphne, German str., 1,290, Nissen, Sept. 23,
Siemssen & Co.

Elm Branch, British str., 2,165, Hill, Sept. 23,
M. B. Kaisha

Feiching, British str., 389, Gordon, Sept. 24,
Jensen & Co.

Fitchburg, Brit. str., 2,588, Renton, Sept. 22,
Dodwell & Co., Limited

Formosa, British str., 974, Hodgins, Sept. 26,
Deutsche Laprak & Co.

Gaelic, British str., 4,200, Finch, Sept. 19,
O. & O. S. B. Co.

Gloster City, Brit. str., 1,409, Nissen, Sept. 23,
Butterfield & Swire

Hailong, British str., 783, Bathurst, Sept. 23,
Douglas Laprak & Co.

Hasting, French steamer, 750, Bast, Sept. 26,
A. E. Marty

Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., 3,437, Palmer, Sept. 26,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Indus, British str., 1,730, Olifant, Sept. 21,
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

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David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., 2,143, Fusiki, Sept. 23,
M. B. Kaisha

Kalmar, British str., 1,158, Laver, Sept. 22,
Butterfield & Swire

Kong Beng, German str., 862, Fuchs, Aug. 23,
Butterfield & Swire

Legazpi, American str., 563, Yribar, Sept. 23,
Order

Loye, German str., 1,237, Lorenzen, Sept. 23,
Sander, Wieleb & Co.

